Baroque Terms

Due date: **Thursday, October 30, 2014**

Directions. Fill in the quiz review sheet.

**Forms and style**:

1. **Sonata**- a musical work comprised of several sections of contrasting tempo and mood (i.e. adagio, andante, allegro) [search for a Bach violin sonata]
2. **Suite**- a musical work comprised of several sections; most of these sections are dances of contrasting style. [search for a Bach cello suite or lute suite]
3. **Concerto**- a musical work where a solo instrument is contrasted with a larger ensemble [see Vivaldi violin concertos]
4. **Opera**- a musical drama that is generally sung throughout, except for occasional recited sections (recitatives)

**Melodic development:**

1. **Four-part harmony**- a choral harmonic style based on four parts: soprano, alto, tenor and bass voices commonly referred to as “s,a,t,b” [see Bach chorale]

1. **Counterpoint**- imitative polyphony which follows strict patterns of development

(i.e. imitation, inversion, retrograde)

1. **two part inventions**- Bach’s compositions which were written to demonstrate counterpoint for two voices on a keyboard [find an example]
2. **fugue**- contrapuntal (counterpoint styled) pieces for two or more voices [find an example]
3. **basso continuo**- continuous bass line [find an example]
4. **voice leading**- the movement of voices in a choral or instrumental setting that is governed by set rules (i.e. in Baroque music, parallel fourths and fifths are not allowed)

(turn the page)

**Harmony**:

1. **figured bass**- numerals (figures) that indicate harmonic (chordal) accompaniment in Baroque music in relation to the bass line
2. **chorales**- vocal compositions based on the s,a,t,b format
3. **chord function**- rules that indicate how one chord progresses to another
4. **key changes**- switching from one key to another, often from a major key to the relative minor key

**Instrumentation**

1. **chamber music**- music for small ensembles (example: Bach trios with harpsichord accompaniment)
2. **harpsichord**- a baroque era keyboard [go online and listen to one]
3. **lute**- a stringed instrument that was a predecessor of the guitar; it became very popular during the Renaissance (example: Dowland’s music;during the Baroque era, Bach wrote several lute suites)
4. **Baroque orchestra-** a large ensemble featuring instruments such as the flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon, French horn and the instruments of the string section—violin viola, cello and double bass

**Composers**

Use complete sentences to write down the main compositional achievements for each of these composers. (Ask for help). Each response should only be about two sentences.

* J.S. Bach
* Handel
* Vivaldi
* Monteverdi

Baroque Terms Quiz review name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

date:

**Forms and style**:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a musical work comprised of several sections of contrasting tempo and mood (i.e. adagio, andante, allegro)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a musical work comprised of several sections; most of these sections are dances of contrasting style.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a musical work where a solo instrument is contrasted with a larger ensemble
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a musical drama that is generally sung throughout, except for occasional recited sections (recitatives)

**Melodic development:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a choral harmonic style based on four parts: soprano, alto, tenor and bass voices commonly referred to as “s,a,t,b” [see Bach chorale]
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- imitative polyphony which follows strict patterns of development (i.e. imitation, inversion, retrograde)
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Bach’s compositions which were written to demonstrate counterpoint for two voices on a keyboard
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- contrapuntal (counterpoint styled) pieces for two or more voices
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- continuous bass line
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the movement of voices in a choral or instrumental setting that is governed by set rules (i.e. in Baroque music, parallel fourths and fifths are not allowed

**Harmony**:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- numerals (figures) that indicate harmonic (chordal) accompaniment in Baroque music in relation to the bass line
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- vocal compositions based on the s,a,t,b format
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- rules that indicate how one chord progresses to another
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- switching from one key to another, often from a major key to the relative minor key

**Instrumentation**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- music for small ensembles (i.e.: Bach trios with harpsichord)
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a baroque era keyboard
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- a stringed instrument that was a predecessor of the guitar; it became very popular during the Renaissance
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**-** a large ensemble featuring instruments such as the flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon, French horn and the instruments of the string section—violin viola, cello and double bass